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Six votes are a whole lot on a close ballot and stranger things have happened than Hawaii's six being just the number needed to turn the trick.

Doubtless the internal dissensions reported in Russia by way of London are no more serious threats to Russian national integrity than the Cripple Creek affairs present to the United States.

Hearst may be a bad man but if he will take up the cause of Federal appropriations for Hawaii in his various newspapers he can prove to his local enemies that he is broad enough to be a first-class American.

Associate Justice Perry says the Supreme Court justices still hold office though their terms have expired. This is a typical majority decision. If there is no law, make one most convenient for officials who seldom die and never resign.

Except for some of its platform declarations the Democratic delegates are to be congratulated. The party gives evidence of putting up a strong, intelligent opposition that will put the Home-Rulers so far in the shade that they will never be discovered again.

THE HEARST INDORSEMENT.

The Democratic Convention did well in refusing to allow itself to be misled by the specious argument that to indorse no Presidential aspirant is to make friends with all. Though expedients, trading, and what-is-there-in-it have been preached in Hawaii by men who ought to know better, till shillyshally wobbling has become almost a territorial characteristic, the American people have greater admiration for men and organizations who display some courage of conviction and are willing to stand by it.

The Democratic delegates assembled in the Territorial convention were, as was finally proved, overwhelmingly for Congressman Hearst as the Presidential nominee of their party. He is a worthy standard bearer. Those now opposing him for the nomination never refused the support he has always given. The only argument against indorsement was, that by failure to express an opinion, the Hawaiian delegation to St. Louis might quietly make their way to the convention, sneak around the corners, possibly pick the sure winner and when the final ballot was cast appear before the convention nominee and blandly announce, "We were always for you, please had out the perquisites."

If such a policy be characteristic of strong American manhood it has yet to be so characterized by men who amount to anything in the nation's councils. The Hawaiian delegation is pledged to Hearst and will vote for him till he either secures the nomination or seeing success impossible releases his supporters and leaves them free to give their ballots to another. At present Parker appears to have the larger number of votes for the nomination. Any man who knows anything about National political conventions is well aware that this is no guarantee that he will receive the nomination. Parker was no sooner indorsed by the convention of his own State than the New York World, which has been promoting his campaign, began to attack the party for naming a personal representative of J. Pierpont Morgan as one of the State delegates. Parker hasn't the nomination in his vest pocket by any means. Neither has Hearst for that matter, but the Hawaiian delegation will gain more in the esteem of their fellow partisans and countrymen by having an opinion and being ready to express it than could possibly be secured by a sneaking campaign to pick a sure winner and shout with him whether he be saint or devil.

THE TROUBLE AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

The reign of terror in the Cripple Creek region is the revival of a battle between capital and labor that has been going on, with varying stages of acuteness for months and even years. The general public hears of the trouble only when some outbreak charged up to the miners reaches the sensational point or troops are ordered out presumably to protect property.

The struggle has kept a good portion of the State under martial law for months; industry has languished and depression has ruled in the midst of a section of the country that offers every

opportunity for comfortable homes and all the prosperous surroundings consequent to a community of well-paid employees. The troubles between the miners and the mine-owners have been steadily growing worse and if our country were not such a large affair it would be stirred up by this small civil war that is involving the whole State of Colorado.

One of the best, clearest and most unbiased reviews of the conditions at Cripple Creek and adjacent mining communities is published in McClure's magazine for May by Ray Stannard Baker. His article is entitled "A Reign of Lawlessness" and is particularly valuable because it shows that the lawlessness is not confined exclusively to the miners whose operations are always given in telegraphic dispatches, while the lawlessness of the mine-owners is seldom put before the reading public.

Baker places the struggle for an eight-hour day in the smelters and mills of Colorado as the underlying reason for a state of affairs steadily going from bad to worse.

"Several years ago the unions began a systematic effort to secure legislation limiting the hours of work in reduction mills, in underground mine workings, and in smelters—all occupations more or less dangerous and injurious to health—where the employees now work from nine to twelve hours a day. And twelve hours a day in the often poisonous atmosphere of a smelter, any one will admit, is not humanizing toil. In 1899 the Legislature passed an eight-hour law restricting employment in these occupations. When an attempt to enforce it was made, the Smelter Trust, the Coal Operators, and other interests fought it before the State Supreme Court, which finally declared the law unconstitutional, although the United States Supreme Court had already approved a similar law passed in Utah. Such legislation, indeed, now exists in Kansas, Utah, Montana, Nevada, Arizona, British Columbia, and elsewhere."

Checked by the courts, the unions then worked for a constitutional amendment, which was submitted to the people of Colorado and adopted by the tremendous majority of 46,714 votes. Both the Democratic and Republican parties pledged themselves to enact legislation in keeping with this expressed will of the people during the Legislature of 1902-3.

The story of what the Legislature did is told as follows:

"Well, the Legislature met, and at once a powerful lobby appeared, such prominent citizens of Colorado as J. R. Grant, representing the American Smelting and Refining Company (the Smelter Trust), Crawford Hill of the Boston Smelting Company, Caldwell Yeaman of the Victor Coal and Coke Company, and J. C. Osgood of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, one of the greatest corporations in the West—these were the same interests that had fought the former eight-hour law. They now appeared before the Legislature, they and others, confusing the issue with multitudinous suggestions, disagreeing, "jockeying"—but all the time really endeavoring to prevent the passage of the laws necessary to make the amendment effective. It was nothing to them that the people of Colorado had declared such a law to be their will by an immense majority; it interfered with their business interests! And they had a lawless Legislature to deal with. At the very beginning of the session the House, which was Republican, unseated a number of the Democratic minority, in order to get a majority in the joint conference which was to elect a United States Senator. Then the Senate, largely Democratic, retaliated by expelling some of its Republican members. Both Senate and House sat for days guarded by armed men. General Sherman Bell, afterwards in command at Cripple Creek, protected the Republican House with members of the State troops.

"When the eight-hour bill came up, neither party wanted to pass it; each

sought to throw the odium for its rejection upon the other. And all the while the lobby experts were working silently underneath, as such lobbies know how to work. By the wording of the amendment it was made mandatory on the Legislature to pass the eight-hour law—"The General Assembly shall provide by law"—and yet they adjourned without passing it.

"Rarely, indeed, has there been in this country a more brazen, consequenceless defeat of the will of the people, plainly expressed, not only at the ballot, but by the pledges of both parties. And the great corporations of Colorado continued snugly with their nine, ten, and twelve-hour days—earning a little more profit.

"Let us look at the Smelter Trust. Born in the period of inflated corporate enterprises, it was capitalized at \$100,000,000, about \$50,000,000 of which was water. Here, then, we have a condition not dissimilar to the cause underlying Parkism in New York—the managers of the Smelter Trust trying to squeeze out dividends on a capitalization half of which had no existence in values. Indeed, no dividends have yet been paid on the \$50,000,000 of common stock. Is it surprising that they should squeeze their working-men; that they should fight an eight-hour day, bring pressure to bear on a pledged Legislature, and defeat the will of the people? Compare this lawlessness which, beginning with watered stock, must undermine the honor of a State in order to earn dividends, with the lawlessness that knocks a "scab" on the head. Which is worse? Who is the greater anarchist, the millionaire magnate or the Italian miner who goes out in the night and shoots a fellow workman in the back?

"These dark deeds of the lobby are no more definitely provable and punishable than the dynamitings and assassinations in the strike districts, and yet no one in Colorado has any more doubt that the corporations and political corruption were behind the defeat of the eight-hour law than that the unions and their political sheriffs and other officers are responsible for the violence in the gold camps. Each sort of lawlessness, darkly planned, secretly executed, comes oozing to the surface in loss of dividends, in destruction of property, in hunger and want, in assassination. And when mines and

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mills are tied up, business suffering, banks failing, industry paralyzed, we hear a cry of horror going up, not unobscuredly, that Capital is being frightened away from Colorado! The great god Business has been disturbed! We cannot defend for a moment the lawless methods of unionism—anarchy by bludgeon; but neither can we excuse that other sort of lawlessness—anarchy by finesse; that crawling, underhanded lawlessness that corrupts legislators and breaks the greater laws."

The writer for McClure's plays no favorites in the lawlessness of unions and the lawlessness of corporations. The first fights with the old-fashioned bloody weapons with which citizens have fought for rights, when forced to it, for centuries; and the corporations make use of the quiet, scheming, corrupting force that undermines the liberties of man and wrecks the principles on which our nation is founded. The truth of the situation is that both sides are worthy of blame and the man who wants to make a living and live peacefully cries out, "A plague on both your houses!"

Colorado is working out for better or worse a problem that is steadily coming to the front as a national issue. The rumblings of these labor troubles in industrial centers now considered local, cannot be viewed with indifference by citizens who would protect the rights of every man to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." It is all very well to charge that labor leaders are demagogues and agitators. Some of them are. But if they are hot-blooded, corporate wealth is equally hot blooded and, if let alone, would soon have American humanity ground down to a condition of subservience that would make slavery preferable, for human chattels are at least given as much consideration as machinery.

A vacation without a kodak is a vacation wasted. Grow-ups and every boy and girl ought to have one. Kodakery is more fascinating than ever now—no darkness needed in any part of the work. Honolulu Photo-Supply Co. have everything in the kodak line.

Russians Believe Port Arthur Is Impregnable

St. Petersburg, May 28.—Emperor Nicholas received the news of the result of the fighting at Kin Chou and in its vicinity at the Palace of Tsarskoe-Selo. He at once sent for War Minister Sakharoff, with whom His Majesty, with the members of his Military Cabinet, went over the dispatches. The Emperor received the report that the Russians were compelled to retreat before the heavy artillery fire of the enemy's batteries in front and of his warships on their flank with composure, as being the fortune of war, but he was considerably agitated by the later reports that General Fock had not succeeded in saving the Russian guns. The members of the Military Cabinet pointed out that this later report was not official and besides he expressed complete confidence that Port Arthur itself could not be reduced except at an immense cost of time and men and with the aid of the heaviest kind of guns. General Sakharoff also said he did not believe the report that the enemy had arrived within twenty miles of Port Arthur within twenty-four hours after the desperate fighting at Kin Chou.

It is said that the Emperor has received dispatches from General Kuropatkin regarding the situation, some of which may be given out tonight.

The news in the foreign dispatches has produced the usual crop of sensational stories about the Russian Government concealing the extent of the disaster, but the only justification for this allegation seems to be the sudden stoppage of all newspaper dispatches from the seat of war. Most of the foreign reports are allowed to be printed as soon as received.

An officer of the general staff declared to the Associated Press that the loss of guns reported captured was unavoidable. If confined to those mounted on the works on the hills below Kin Chou as they could not be carried away when the Russians retired, had been the breach blocks, he added, had been removed. Before the enemy could use the guns before Port Arthur they would have to manufacture special carriages. Therefore, the loss was not serious.

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The important thing to ascertain was whether the Japanese had captured any field guns.

The same officer said the works at Kin Chou had been hastily constructed and were no criterion of the works at Port Arthur, which could not be flanked where the forts were scientifically erected and connected to support each other.

"If the Japanese lost 3,000 men in taking Kin Chou," the officer said, "they will lose 30,000 men at least if they try to take Port Arthur. Even with such sacrifice I consider the capture of the fortress to be impossible. Port Arthur, in my opinion, is impregnable as long as its food and ammunition hold out."

Captain Roundell, formerly commander of the Russian cruiser Variaz, sunk off Chemulpo, has been appointed to command the battleship Andrei Pervozvann, which will not be ready for two years, thus disposing of irresponsible reports that either he or the members of the Variaz's crew intended to violate their promise not to re-enter the service during the war.

Representing Editor F. J. Testa of the Independent, under indictment for libel, today argued on demurrer before Judge De Bolt, maintaining that the alleged objectionable article in Testa's paper was in fact not a libel. Deputy Attorney General W. S. Fleming replied for the Territory and argument and counter argument occupied the entire forenoon. The court took the matter under advisement, stating that there seemed to be some doubt as to the libelous nature of the matter.

The American ship Aryau sailed at about 11:15 o'clock this forenoon for Philadelphia with a cargo of sugar. The British bark Greta sailed for San Francisco at about noon.

Officer Apapa this afternoon raided a Chinese gambling joint on the corner of Smith and Hotel street. Twenty arrests were made.

Sale of Dainty Laces

Quaint and dainty conchets in pretty laces are greatly underpriced during this week.

The laces are all good, strong and in pretty patterns. Colors: Black, white and ecru, including:

Point de Venise
Escorial (for applique)
Black Silk Insertions
White Cotton Insertions
\$.30 qualities reduced to 5c
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1.25 qualities reduced to 40c
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Unexpected Good News Of Taffeta Silks

These highly desirable silks greatly reduced is news scarcely to be expected at this time for two reasons:

1st. Buying time is here with silks in greater favor than ever.

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These taffetas are from the best makers and in plain solid colors only. All good shades.

1.00 values reduced to 65c
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Ehlers FORT STREET.

ON WITH THE WORK

(Continued from Page 1.)
on improvements, when all the data is secured on contemplated works it has to be sent to the headquarters of the Public Works where plans and specifications are made. This necessarily takes time.

"Superintendent of Public Works Holloway, with Engineer Gere, go to Hawaii today in the Kinau. It will help things along for Holloway to personally look over the field. At the same time the work in the office will go along the same under Mr. Howland."

"In regard to the sewerage system for Hilo, for which \$10,000 was appropriated, a great deal of work has been done in regard to plans and specifications and there is still more to accomplish as to preliminaries. Ten thousand dollars is not enough for the whole system and only a portion of the work can be constructed; at the same time the whole system has to be planned, otherwise the part that is to be built would not conform with future requirements. As soon as the complete system is mapped out that section which can be constructed with the \$10,000 will be immediately proceeded with."

"Concerning the Waimea water supply, surveys have been finished and as that remains to be done is to order the pipe."

"Nearly all sewer work has been authorized; preliminary work is well under way."

"Today simultaneous surveys are being commenced under the three appropriations, aggregating \$19,000, on the Volcano road on Hawaii. These surveys will be completed within two

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Work on the homestead roads will follow.

"The relocation and reconstruction of the road from Ooakala to Kukui, \$15,000 appropriation, is under way. On June 4th, Saturday last, the contract was awarded to Whitehouse for a little over \$12,000; the Territory saves \$3,000 on this proposition. The original plans were too elaborate and they were altered with the result that the work will be done for the figure I have named."

"The Pahala to Volcano House road, old contract, \$25,000 appropriation, is well under way."

"In East Hawaii surveys are complete on the Halepua to Kanihiku, \$6,000 appropriation, but final arrangements have not been made as to the right of way. Much work is held up over questions of right of way. Local conflicts in such matters often serve to keep back much needed improvements."

"The Public Works is at present employing all the competent engineers available."

"As we have a second million dollars to spend when the present loan is exhausted it is to our interests to go ahead with work as quickly as possible as soon as specifications are drawn."

"Besides looking to affairs regarding loan fund expenditures on Hawaii, Mr. Holloway on his present trip will attend to certain matters coming under current expenditures which must be authorized before the end of this month."

"Today bids will be called for the road joining Kailua and Keahou, \$10,000 appropriation. The right of way has just been secured."

"Engineer Williamson is at present surveying, under two appropriations of \$10,000 each, for relocation and reconstruction of two roads in Hamakua; he is also engaged on homestead roads, under three appropriations aggregating \$14,000, in that district."

"The Public Works Department finds that, in places, the Legislature has appropriated for culverts and so forth where such improvements would be useless, for the reason that no appropriations are provided for roads upon which these culverts were intended to be located. In places lands are being condemned by the Government in order to go ahead with improvements. Condemnation proceedings, of course, take time."

Before him, on his desk, Acting Governor Atkinson has a complete list of all improvements under the loan fund. His fingers itch to run a pencil through each item in turn, as completed. He is anxious to see the work progress; to see the Territory spend the present loan and proceed to borrow, as authorized by Legislature, another million and odd.

ALLIGATOR PEARS DOING WELL IN PHILIPPINES

Captain Niblack at the Naval Station has recently been receiving several oral reports from officers returning from the Philippines stating that the alligator pear seeds which the captain sent to Olongapo by several vessels some time ago, have been planted and are growing with great success. Olongapo is a naval reservation on Subig Bay. The Navy Department intends to establish a first class dock yard there in the near future and it is the intention of the naval officers to have the reservation well planted with useful and ornamental trees which will have a good start at the time when the dock yard has been established.

Captain Niblack sent a large number of alligator pear seeds to Olongapo by the training ship Mohican, which left this port a little over a week ago. He now asks that people having seeds will send them to the Naval Station, where he will see to it that they are properly packed and sent to the Philippines in order that that useful tree may be introduced in the archipelago.

Next Fight Promises Close To Port Arthur

St. Petersburg, May 28, 3 p. m.—There is no attempt here to disguise the fact that the successful forcing of the neck of Kwan Tung Peninsula proper puts a practical end to resistance to the enemy until he reaches the actual fortifications around Port Arthur. Although there are many strong positions in the more than twenty-five miles before the perimeter of the fortress is reached, the authorities admit that the Russians can offer little resistance, and must now retire within the fortress and undertake to defend themselves against a siege. Neither the Admiralty nor the General Staff has any direct information. Like the outside world, the Admiralty and General Staff are dependent entirely upon the enemy for news. Native rumors, which may be of some value, are, however, expected shortly.

While there is no disposition to question the main facts sent out officially from Tokio, some unofficial reports from Japanese sources are being received with caution. The impossibility of holding the advance positions around Kin Chou in the face of overwhelming odds has all along been admitted, but on account of the character of the position as well as its defenses, the General Staff cannot but believe that the defense must have been heroic, and that the positions were only taken by a display of desperate courage and at a frightful cost. The earlier news was received in a calm spirit by both the public and the newspapers, but if the latest reports that the Japanese captured fifty guns is confirmed it is sure that the effect will be much deeper and is certain to be considered a severe blow. Until that report arrived the feeling was that the Russians had resisted to the limit of human endurance, and had retired in good order, but if this number of guns was taken it will put a different complexion upon the situation, though it is conceivable here that if the Japanese operating fleet landed forces at Shan Shi Li Phu and Taitienwan and got in the rear of the Russian positions the abandonment of the guns might have become necessary. This view, however, will hardly diminish the extent of the disaster.

DAVIS AGAIN APPLIES

George A. Davis has an application in the Circuit Court to practice law in the District Courts and in chambers before Circuit Judges on appeal. An application to practice in all Territorial courts is on file, as before noted, in Supreme Court, but, their terms having expired and appointments not having yet been made, there are no members of the Supreme Court to act thereon.

COTTONS WANT NEW TRIAL.

In Territory vs. Cotton Bros., in which a jury recently awarded the Government \$25,000 for the loss of the Government dredger at Pearl Harbor, motion for new trial was broached before Judge Gear this morning. The Government contended that defendants had put up no bond securing plaintiff against the removal of property involved from the jurisdiction of the court, arguing that such bond was prerequisite upon motion for new trial. Judge Gear continued the hearing until this afternoon to hear further argument on the point raised.

Bill—Is Bunco Bill up to date? Jill—I should say so. Why, he came near selling the farmer a radium brick—Yonkers Statesman.

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